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REDESCRIPTION OF *SAVA* AMYOT AND SERVILLE 1848 (HETEROPTERA: REDUVIIDAE: HARPACTORINAE)

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Abstract.—*Sava*, an exclusively Neotropical genus, and its only included species, *S. tuberculata* (Gray), are redescribed. The species is known from Guyana and French Guiana.

Key Words: Heteroptera, *Sava, Sava tuberculata*, Reduviidae, Neotropical, Guyana, French Guiana

The Neotropical genus *Sava*, proposed by Amyot and Serville (1843) for their new species *S. coronata* from Cayenne, was cataloged as a valid genus by Stål (1872), Wygodzinsky (1949), and Maldonado (1990). Stål (1872) assigned *Reduvius tuberculatus* Gray (1832), also described from Cayenne, to *Sava* and made *S. coronata* a junior synonym of it.

The single species of this genus is characterized by a peculiar inflated pronotum that extends over the basal two-thirds of the abdomen. According to Elkins (1969), the wasp mimetic genera *Coilopus* Elkins and *Notocyrtus* Burmeister possess comparably enlarged pronota, but these are not closely related to *Sava*.

The present contribution is to redescribe the genus *Sava* and its only included species.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is based on material provided by the following institutions: The Natural History Museum, London, U.K. (BMNH) and Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Autónoma de México, México, D.F., México (UNAM).

The terminology used for the external morphology follows Maldonado and Carpintero (1993). The measurements (expressed in millimeters) and ratios are according to Coscarón (1994a). For this revision, a total of four measurements and 11 ratios were selected. The terminology employed for the characters of the female genitalia is detailed in Coscarón (1994b).

SYSTEMATICS

Sava Amyot and Serville

Sava Amyot and Serville 1843: 379; Wygodzinsky 1949: 46; Maldonado 1990: 293.

Type species.—*Sava coronata* Amyot and Serville, by monotypy.

Redescription.—*Head* (Fig. 2): Slightly less than half as long as pronotum; narrowing posteriorly behind eyes into a long neck; subantennal spines absent; genae without spine; eyes not surpassing upper and lower margins of head; interocular suture straight; second rostral segment more than double length of first rostral segment;

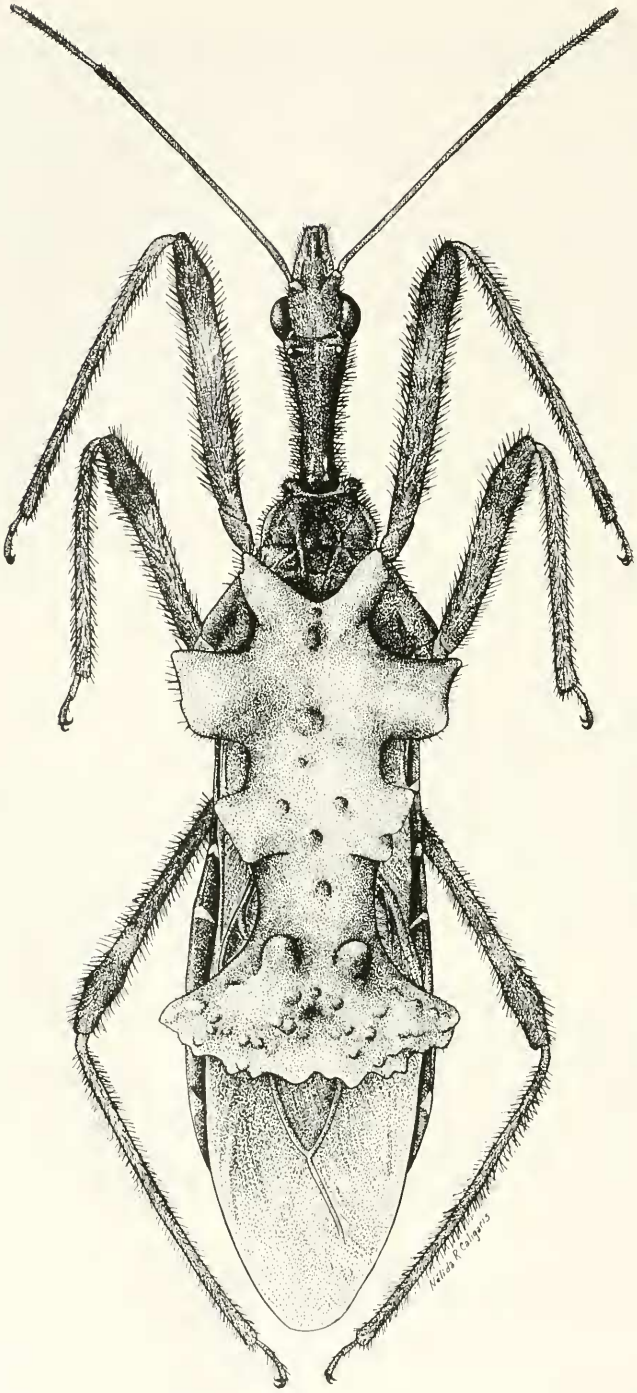
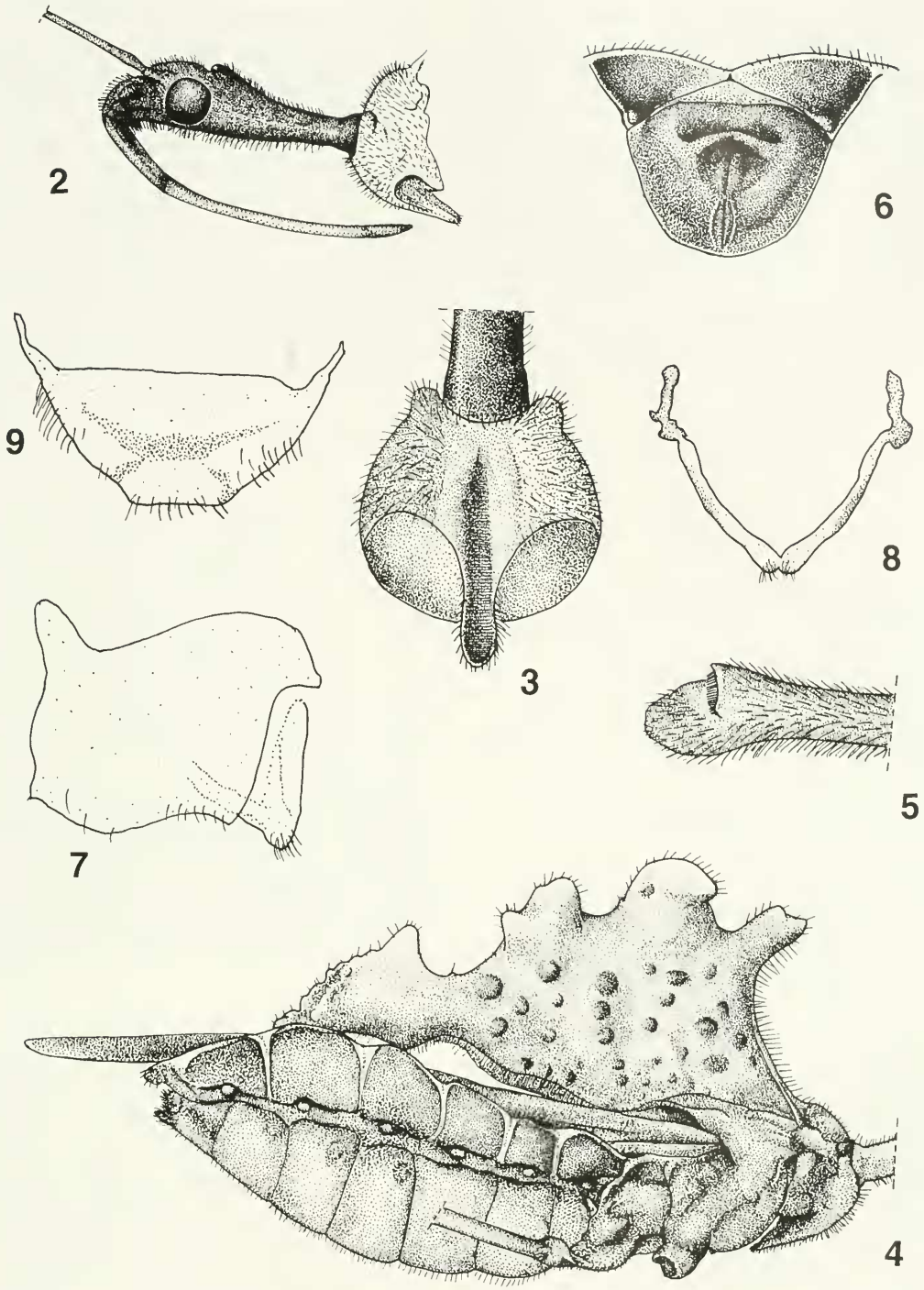


Fig. 1. *Sava tuberculata*, dorsal view of female.



Figs. 2–9. *Sava tuberculata*. 2, Head, lateral view. 3, Stridulatory sulci. 4, Pronotum, scutellum, and abdomen, lateral view. 5, Fore tibia, distal portion. 6, Female genitalia, caudal view. 7, Gonocoxite and gonapophysis VIII. 8, Gonocoxite IX. 9, Tergites IX, X.

antenna long and slender. *Pronotum* (Fig. 5): Longer than wide, subpentagonal; anterior lobe lacking spines; longitudinal sulcus faint anteriorly, deeply grooved posteriorly and reaching posterior lobe; anterolateral angles not protruding; hemelytra (Fig. 5) covered by pronotum on basal 2/3, pronotum not passing apex of abdomen, hemelytra extending well beyond apex of abdomen; upper surface of pronotal lobes sculptured, multileveled (Fig. 4). *Legs:* Lacking spines, moderately long, hind femur reaching beyond abdominal segment IV; apices of femora with 1 + 1 short blunt lateral projections, forefemur in dorsal view slightly incurved, postbasally incrassinate, gradually narrowing to apex; foretibia curved with small preapical spur (Fig. 7) and small apical pad of setae, tibia and femur beneath with dense short pubescence. *Abdomen* (Fig. 5): Elongate, narrow basally, gradually widening to apex of fourth segment; fifth and sixth segments more or less abruptly and conjointly foliaceus.

Distribution.—Neotropical: Guyana, French Guiana.

Sava tuberculata (Gray)
(Figs. 1–9)

Reduvius tuberculatus Gray 1832: 244.
Sava coronata Amyot and Serville 1843: 379; Stål 1872: 92 (synonymy).
Sava tuberculata: Stål 1872: 92; Wygodzinsky 1949: 46; Maldonado 1990: 293.

Redescription.—Female: *Head* (Fig. 2): Dark brown, setae dark brown, granulations and rugosities scattered throughout surface; eyes not reniform; ocelli on tubercles; antenna brown, second segment densely pilose; rostrum brown. *Pronotum:* Anterior lobe dark brown with short setae, granulated and without rugosities and without setae along edges. Posterior lobe basally same color as anterior lobe, with short setae and strongly sculptured (Fig. 4); projection pale brown, with short setae and sparse conspicuous granulations. *Scutellum* (Fig. 4): Covered by pronotum. Pleura dark brown with pilosity; stridulatory sulcus pale brown; sterna dark brown with short setae. *Legs:* Brown with femora darker, brown in macropterous form. *Hemelytron:* Pale brown, with few short setae laterally. *Abdomen:* Connexivum visible in dorsal view, dark brown with joint between connexival segments pale brown; stigma pale; urosternites dark brown except segments just before genitalia, paler medially; median area with short setae. Genitalia as in Figs. 6–9.

Measurements and ratios: Total length, 19.2; width pronotum, 3.84; width abdomen, 4.86; head length/head height, 3.76; length anteocular region/length postocular region, 0.41; eye length/eye width, 2.12; eye height, 0.71; length eye interocular region/ocellar diameter, 6.12. Antennal segments length relationships: segment 1/segment 2, 3.25; segment 1/segment 3, 0.91; segment 1/segment 4, missing. Rostral segments length relationships: segment 1/segment 2, 0.44; segment 1/segment 3, 2.03. Pronotum length, 14.08; length of pronotal anterior lobe/pronotal posterior lobe, 0.90.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution.—Guyana, French Guiana.

Material examined.—Holotype female: Cayenne, *R. tuberculatus* Gray, located in BMNH although Elkins (1969) considered it lost. Additional material: 1 female, Guyana, Mabaruma, Power Line Road, 17-IV-1994 (UNAM).

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